FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

MEXICAN DISPATCHES.

Equalization of Bounties-Letter from Secretary McCulloch.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS OF THE SENATE.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

A Petition for the Expalsion of Garret Davis.

Discussion of the Bill to Facilitate Inter-State Communication.

THE WEST INDIAN TELEGRAPH BILL.

PUBLIFYING THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Bill-No Vote.

An Important Sanitary Measure to Come Up Te-Day.

> WACRINGTON, Thursday, April 26, 1866. INTENTIONS OF THE SENATE.

The statement is whispered about this evening that the Senate to-day, in Executive session, discussed some other matters than the military confirmations which were passed upon without opposition. If rumor is to be cred-Ited, the majority of the Senate very distinctly anpounced that no nomination should be confirmed when made to fill a place made vacant by the removal, for opinion sake, of any competent officer who supported the election of Andrew Johnson in the last Presidential canvass. The Senate is bound to sustain the President's earliest and best friends and supporters.

A loyal Georgian just arrived here urges the Radicals in Congress to withdraw all Federal control, assistance or restraint, from any one of the late rebellious States for 30 themselves; he says the experiment will not only satisfy Northern Conservatives, but cause a wall for succor to come up from the people themselves. He thinks that in less than 10 days they would implore to be saved from themselves. He states that the entire South is a unit in its determination to force a recognition of their war debt, or a repudiation of ours.

Extensive transactions have taken place in removals and appointments in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and elsewhere of late. Senator Stockton has prepared the slate for New-Jersey, but in the removal of one of the Jersey City collectors he struck into the family of a New-York Congressman, and special supporter of "my policy;" so it is thought the old slate will have to be restored in this instance. Senator Guthrie of Kentucky spent last evening with the President. He has had several important appointments assigned him by the Executive. Thomas B. Florence, editor of The Constitutional Union, it is stated, has also been permitted to designate sundry departmental

The Treasury will pay the 5-20 gold interest on Tuesday

SECRETARY M'CULLOCE'S PLAN. A prominent member of the Congressional Finance Committee expresses the conviction that Secretary McCulloch's desire to fund the national debt into one uniform long loan, at 5 per cent, is entirely fessible, and will prove

PRIZE WRITING. There is to be a prize writing exhibition here on Tues

day, of soldiers who lost their right arms in the war. PERSONAL. Representative Hubbard has recovered, and was in his

seat to-day. Senator Fessenden is also recovering rapidly from the

same malady. Gen. Fremont arrived at Willard's this evening.

NO PRAYERS.

Congress was past praying for to-day. The Chaplain was out of town, and no substitute appearing, the regular business was proceeded with without the usual devotional

A MATTER OF OPINION.

The President recently remarked to the wife of a Union officer that he did not consider Clement C. Clay as culpable as Thad. Stevens and his clan.

ENTITLED TO INDEMNITY. Under the recent law of Congress granting a month's sea pay as indemnity for clothing lost during the War by the struction of vessels in the navy, the Secretary of the Navy has designated to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasary Department the following named vessels, the officers which, with several exceptions, are entitled to Amanda, Adirondack, Annie, Brandywine, Bazley, Brokenbro, Baron de Kalb, Barrataria, Bainbridge, Black Hawk, Cumberland, Cincinnati, Cairo, Conestoga, Crocus, Commodore Jones, Commodore McDonough, Darching, Eastport, Ellis, Elsin, Glids, Henry Andrew, Housatonic Harvest Moon, Ida, Iron Age, Island Belle, Jacob Bell Kingfisher, Key West, Kinsman, Keokuk, Rain Lancaster, Lavender, Linden, Lilly, M. J. Carleton, Mississippi, Paddle-wheel Merrimae, Madgie, Monitor Milwaukee, Narclasus, (Narcissus sunk Dec. 8, 1864), Osage, Otsego, Preble, Patapseo, Peterboff, Phillippi, Rattler, R. B. Forbes, Rodolph, Shephard Knapp, Southfield, Sumter, Sciota, San Jacinto, Sidney C. Jones, Tecumseh, Talip, Tawah, torpedo-boat which destroyed the Albemarle, Varana, Vioiet, Westfield, Whitehall, Wechawken, Winyan, and wharf-boat at Mound City. Payments on the following vessels can only be made upon the special order of the Secretary of the Navy: Congress, Bloomer, Hatteras, and Pink. The following captured vessels do not participate Columbia, Diana, Granite City, Harriet Lane, Indianola, Isaac Smith, Morning Light, Petrel, Queen City, Queen of the West, Reliance, Satellite, Shawsheen, Signal, Sachem, Undine, Underwriter, Velocity, Wave, Water Witch, and Picket Boat No. 2. The disabled ram Switzerland is not entitled to participate in the benefits of the law referred to.

BREVET PROMOTIONS.

It is generally inferred from the incomplete manner in which the Military Board lately in session for the recommendation of brevet promotions of Regular Army officers discharged their duties, that they had but scanty records furnished upon which to base their decisions. Meritorious officers who served with distinction in the Army of the Potomac complain bitterly of the apparent neglect of the Board in recognizing their claims to promotion, and openly charge a member of the Board, whose interests were for a long time identified with that of the army, with having made personal considerations the grounds for his recommendations for promotion. Among the singular omissions I

is that of Gen. Resecrans, the validity of whose claims to promotion no loyal man can question

GOOD! FOR BURLINGTON. The Treasury Department has received from one of its agents, who is well qualified to judge of any matter con-nected with the Department, a report in reference to the

having in active operation the best preventive system that he has yet seen. Orders from the Department are most rigidly enforced, seizures of contraband goods are reported daily and smuggling has become so hazardous that when practiced at all it is only in a small way. INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from Internal Reveeue to-day were

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just

received several boxes containing valuable specimens of eres from Colorade. It is understood that these are to be succeeded by further contributions to the large cabinet of minerals already collected by Judge Edmonds. THE NEW-YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

Senator Morgan being on the Committee on Commerce when the case of Mr. Smythe came up for action it was referred to Gov. Morgan as the the Senator from New-York State. It is customary to report back cases after one week's delay, and a report of the case was fully expected by the Committee to-day; but nothing was said by Senator Morgan, and as there is no meeting of the Committee until next Thursday, no action will be had upon the case during the interim. It is supposed that no objections of moment

will be made to his confirmation. COUNSEL IN THE DAVIS TRIAL.

Messrs, Evarts, Clifford, and Rousscau have been reained by the Government for the trial of Jeff. Davis. They were here yesterday, arranging the case, althoug the time and place of trial have not been definitely de-

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD AID BILL was considered past recovery at the time of adjournment to-day. Its friends will probably urge its recommitment to the Committee to-morrow.

EXPOSITION OF PRESIDENTIAL POLICY The recently-removed Republicans from Pittsburg, Pa are here, and on calling upon Senator Cowan to know the cause of their removal, they were informed that it was bef they would go home and publicly sustain the President hey should be retained. This they declined to do, and Cowan then told them this was but the beginning of re-

Mr. Scovel of Camden, who recently figured prominently at Trenton, was here to-day, and in concert with Senator Stockton had the Postmaster and Assistant at Camden, N. J., removed. Their successors were ordered to be appointed to-day, and will doubtless be sent into the failure of these men to sustain the President and Mesers. Steckton and Scovel in their political troubles.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICE AND THE COURTS.

As some speculation has been indulged in as to the probable action of Chief-Justice Chase in reference to the trial of Jeff. Davis at Richmond, it may not be improper folk while the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in Virginia, and while military authority is supreme. It is the opinion of an eminent jurist that Jeff. Davis and his assoriates, should, while the military power is exercised, be days, and leave the reconstructed citizens enterely to It is considered that if the President desired to show that "treason is a crime and should be made odious," there has been ample opportunity to test it at the last three sersions of the United States Court at Baltimore, over which Chief Justice Chase presided.

THE CUBA TELEGRAPH.

The House to-day passed the Cuba Telegraph bill with amendments previously reported. The Senate will probably pass it to-morrow, and the Company expects to have the cable working to Havana the coming Summer, they having already sent an agent to Europe to buy a portion of the Atlantic cable.

From Another Correspondent.

Washington, Thursday, April 26, 1866. The Senate had rather a stormy time in executive session to-day. An attempt was made by Senator Cowan to get the appointments of Sloanaker, Collector in Philadelphia, and Johnston, Collector in Allegheny, and others, con-

firmed. To this several Senators demurred, and some pretty plain talk was had upon the subject of removals because the office-holders would not follow the President. A resolute determination was developed to confirm no apointments where Radicals had been removed, and where men were appointed because they were the especial friends or pretended friends of the President and his policy.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 26, 1866,
MEXICAN ADVICES:

Information has been received at the Department of
State that the Liberal army, under the command of Gen.
Louis Terrans, had taken Chihushua after a severe battle,
resulting in the overthrow of the Imperialists; that the
State was in quiet possession of the National troops, and
that President Juniez and cabinet intended starting in a
few days for the city of Chihushua.

THE UNION PACIFIC ROAD.

The President to day sent a message to Congress submitting a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, rior in relation to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, eastern division. It appears that the Company were required to complete one hundred miles of their road within three years after the acceptance of the conditions of the original act of Congress. This period expired December 22, 1865. Sixty-two miles had been previously accepted by the Government. Since that date an additional section of twenty-three miles has been completed. Commissioners appointed for the purpose have examined and reported upon it, and an application has been made for its acceptance. The failure to completee 100 miles of the road within the period prescribed renders it questionand reported upon it, and an application has been made for its acceptance. The failure to completee 100 miles of the road within the period prescribed renders it question-able whether the executive officers of the Government are authorized to issue the bonds and patents to which the Company would be entitled if this as well as other require-ments of the act had been observed. This failure may to some extent be ascribed to the financial condition of the country incident to the recent civil war. As this Compacountry incident to the recent civil war. As ins Company appear to be engaged in the prosecution of the work, and manifested a disposition to comply with the conditions of the grant, the President recommends, that the time for completing that part of the road be extended, and that anthonity be given for the issue of bonds and patents on account of the section now offered for acceptance, notwithstanding the failure, should the Company in other research by thereunic patified.

withstanding the failure, should the Company in other respects be thereunto entitled.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

The following letter has been addressed to the Chairman of the Revenue Commission:

TREASURY DEFARTMENT, April 19, 1883.

SIR: A bill has been reported for the action of Congress in respect to the equalization of soldiers' bounties, which w.'d. in my opinion, require an expenditure on the part of the forcernment of from \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000, thus adding an equivalent same to the principal of the public debt, and requiring an additional annual payment for interest from \$15,000,000 to \$18,000,000.

As the relations of the National debt to the industry and resources of the country have been especially referred to you for consideration. I desire that you will inform me, at your earliest convenience, what effect this proposed increase of the National debt and animal invation is likely, in your opinion, to have upon the finances and development of the country, and what changes may be necessitated thereby in our foture revenue system and policy. I am, most respectfully yours.

How, Daniel A. Wells, Chairman United States Revenue Commission.

The following is the reply of Mr. Wells:

Hon. Daniel A. Wells, Chairman United States Revenue Commission.

The following is the reply of Mr. Wells:

Washinston April 23, 1866.

Size. In reply to your note of the 19th, in relation to the subject of appropriations, involving additional loans or increased taxation, permit me to speak without reserve.

The country is now passing through a critical period of its financial experience, and it seems essential that the proposition should be proclaimed and maintained that the borrowing period for the nation has passed, and that henceforth and until another extraordinary emergency arrives, the national expenditures are to be met by taxation exclusively. Nothing less can satisfy the heiders of the public debt; nothing less can satisfy the resource of loans for future emergencies.

indication of the prosperity of the country. For the next fiscal year, moreover, a large failing off in receipts arising from diminished importations, changes in values and quantities of this deficit cannot now be easily estimated, but that it will be large cannot be doubted, especially if the country, as now weens probable, is to be visited by pesulence.

It would seem as if the mere statement of these facts ought to suffice as an argument raining its revenue from suffer to make the manner of process of the manner of

pie's taxes. I am, yours most respectfully,
DAVID A. WELLS,
Chairman United States Revenue Commission
The Hon. Hught McCulletta, Secretary of the Treasury.

PARLONS GRANTED TO REBELS.

It is understood that special pardons have been granted the cases of Mayor Munroe, and Alderman Nixon of

New-Orients.

The grave charges of attempt to procure the assassina-tion of Commodore Bailey, United States Navy, which were brought against Munroe, have been, by cridence of Rear Admiral Farragut and Commodore Baily, it is said, refuted to the entire satisfaction of the President.

PETITION FOR EXPELLING GARRET DAVIS.

PETITION FOR EXPELLING GARRET DAVIS.

The petition presented in the Senate from 35 citizens of Cold Brook, N. Y., praying for the expulsion of Mr. Davis of Kentucky, is as follows:

"As Mr. Davis, Senator from Kentucky, declared in his speech of the 6th inst., in relation to the passage of the hill to protect citizens in the enjoyment of civil rights, that if the hill should become a law he should feel compelled to regard himself as an enemy of this Government and to work for its overthrow; and as the hill alimbed to has been declared to he a law of the land, by the action of the two Houses of Congress and we feel bound to disregard Davis as standing in the attitude of an arowed enemy to the Government, as set forth in his declaration, that he be expelled from the Senate and, like other traitors, held to answer for his crime."

CONFIRMATIONS.

ing:
Collectors of Internal Revenue—Jefferson A. Weston of Ne-braska City, for the District of Nabraska; S. T. Gage, for the District of Nevada; James C. Orr of Wheeling, for the First District of West Virginia, Nathaniel B. Langwed of Virginia, for the District of Montana, Consuls—Victor Benabuchee, at Jerusalem; J. Ulrich, at Montrey, and Edward Robinson of New-York, at Straus-bourz.

Agent of the Wachita Indians—Henry Shanklin of Kanasa,
sassasars of Internal Revenue—Rev. Albert G. Leonard of
Parkersburg, for the First District of West Virginia; John
Connell of Toledo, lows, for the Fourth District of Swa.
Deputy Postmasters—Caleb Lamb, at Novton, Iswas, Edwin R. Smith, at Westfield, Mass.; Ed-win Rogers, at North
Adams, Mass., Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, at Legansport, Ind.,
Henry Chickering, at PittsFeld, Mass.; A. H. Hallowell, at
Kanasa City, Mo.; G. A. Benedict, at Cleveland, Ohio,
Alexander Sharp, at Richmond, Va.
Register of the Land Office for the Council Bluffs District—
Frank Street of Iswa.
United States Marshal for the District of Minnesota—Charles
Easton, of Minnesota.

Easton, of Minnesota.
Surgeons in the Navy-Passed Assistant Surgeon Frederick
E. Potter and Edward S. Bogart.
Commander in the Navy-Lieut.-Commander Leonard

during the war, to be Major-General by brevet, and Brig-Gen-Wager Swain to be Major-General of Voinnteers.

The following Volunteer Brigadier Generals are breveted Major-Generals for distinguished, gallant, faithful, or meritorious services: Joseph R. West. Themas J. McKenn, Byron R. Pierce, Fite Henry Warren, Cyrus Hamiin, James D. Fersenden, Thomas Kilby Smith, John H. Ketchum, S. A. Dan, can, Henry B. Banning, John H. Martindale, John McNiel, Benj, Dorasblazer, Smith D. Atkins, Mason D. Brayman, W. R. Woods, Walter Generalus, Do. Newton, and J. W. Spragne, Also the following Colonels to be Brigadier Generals, by brevet: S. H. Bennett, Frank J. White, Davins R. Warner-Lewis G. Brown, Geo. W. Monroe, W. W. Marple, W. R. Shafter, Jno. Pattee, Thos. N. Brown, W. J. Landcau, Thos. Sherman, Jr., Thot. J. Smith.

The Senate confirmed Brevet Colonels Ety S. Parker, of the United States Volunteers, Lieut, Colonel, and Military Seere. The Senate confirmed Brevet Colonels E.y. S. Parker, of the United States Volunteers, Lieut, Colonel, and Military Secre-tary to the General commanding the armies of the United States, to be Second Lieutenant in the 2d Regiment of Cavalry,

States, to be Second Lieutenant in the 2d Regiment of Cavalry, Brevet Colonel Adam Hadeau, of the United States Volunteers, and Military Secretary to the General commanding the armies of the United States, to be second Lieutenant in the 4th Regiment of Infantry; Major George K. Leet, Assistant Adinant General, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain in the Regular Army. The Schate absorotimed a large number of other appointments befolding Colonels, Lieut. Colonels, Majors, Captains and First Lieutenants by brevet, for meritorious services.

MES. DAVIS.

It is known that Mrs. Jefferson Davis has by letter, and through Gen. Dick Taylor, sought permission to visit her husband, but in this she has not yet succeeded, the request having, it is said, been denied by the President for prudential reasons.

The following-named criminals were pardoned by the President to-day: Andrew Masters, under indictment for forgery in Missouri; Jacob Upper, convicted in the Northern District of New-York of violation of the internal revenue laws, and sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment, to pay a fine of \$40 and the costs of the suit; George E. Gilman, convicted in the Eastern District of Michigan of smugaling, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and costs; Melville Moir, convicted in the Eastern District of Michigan of smugaling and destroying letters in his charge as a letter carrier, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment; Rielard Clayton and Barzilla Glover, convicted of passing counterfeit fractional currency, and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

RECOGNITION AS CONSUL.

The President has recognized Martin Lewis as Vice Consul of Denmark for the State of Maryland.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION. SENATE ... WASHINGTON, April 26, 1866.

Mr. CLARK introduced a bill to provide for the payment of certain claims against the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiclary. It provides that the claims of all loyal citizens and residents for quarthat the claims of all loyal citizens and residents for quar-termasters' stores and services actually furnished to the army of the United States may be submitted, with proper proofs of the claim, to the Quartermaster-General, who may report the claim to the Third Auditor with a recom-mendation for payment, if the claim is found to be just and the claimant loyal. It provides a similar reference of subsistence claims to the Commissary-General of the United States, and if the claims shall be disallowed in whole or in part, provision is made for its prosecution be-fore the Court of Claims, if the sum in controversy ex-ceeds \$500.

Mr. SUMNER presented the pelition of citizens of the United States, that whereas Mr. Davis, Senator from Kentucky, said in the discussion of the Civil Rights bill, that if the bill passed he should be compelled to recard himself as an enemy to the Government, and as that bill passed, he is therefore an enemy of the Government, and ought to be excelled.

he is therefore an enemy of the Government, and ought to be expelled.

Mr. DAVIS—I will ask that the petition be read.

The CHAIR—The petition will be read at length.

The Secretary read as follows:

To the Senate of the United States: The undersigned citizens of the United States earnestly pray your honorable body as Mr. Davis, a Senator from Kentucky, declared in his speech on the 6th inst. in relation to the passage of the bill to protect all persons in their civil rights and furnish the means of their vindication, that if the bill became a law he should feel compelled to regard himself as an enemy of the Government and to work for its overthrow; and as the bill has been declared to be the law of the land by the action of the two Houses of Congress, and as we feel bound to regard Mr. Davis as standing in the attitude avowed by him of an enemy of the Government as stated in this declaration, that he be expelled from the Senate with other traitors, and held to answer for his crime.

Mr. Davis, with the permission of the Senate—I will make a single remark in relation to that betition. That

Mr. Monettl. resumed his speech against the pending Railroad bell.

Mr. Mc Dougall, followed Mr. Morrill against the bill. He would regard its passage as a violation of good faith and a departure from the fundamental principles upon which the Government was founded. He opposed the bill as against sound policy and beyond the law of our license. Mr. Doulttla said it was beyond question that if New-Jersey had never chartered a railroad, Congress could not do it. Now, what had New-Jersey done? Certainly she had not obstructed commerce in constructing a new road. He (Doultile) beineved it to be the duty of Congress not only to defend the Government against its assailants, but to defend the States against an invasion of their reserved rights. The right to build a railroad was certainly one of these rights. While he was opposed to all monopolies, he was not opposed to a State having the right to judge for these where and upon what terms a railroad should be centred.

Mr. Johnson spoke against the bill as clearly unconsti-tutional. He had on a former occasion, as he thought, demonstrated that the measure was unconstitutional. It professed to be justified by the authority to regulate com-merce between the States and establish post-offices and post roads. He had supposed that the meaning of these powers had been so long established that it could not be a matter of reasonable doubt now, and that they never were intended for the purposes named in the bill. The Senate at 3 o clock went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

REFUNDING LUTIES.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill to remit and refund certain duties, and explained the object of it.

At the explanion of the Reciprocity Treaty, some produce starting for a port of the United States was accidentally detained by ice, and this was to refund the duties levied on such produce.

CRITED STATES TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Morrill, from the same Committee, reported back
the Senate bill, passed April 3, to facilitate the settlement
of the account of the Treasurer of the United States, and
to secure certain moneys to the people of the United
States, or to persons to whom they are due and who are
entitled to receive the same.

Mr. Morrill explained that the only object of the
bill was to facilitate the settlement of the Treasurer's accounts. UNITED STATES TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS

AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

Mr. DELANO, from the Committee on the Library, asked leave to report back the Joint resolution to authorize the distribution of a portion of the surplus copies of the American State papers in the custody of the Secretary of the

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) objected.
Mr. Datane then asked leave to report back the joint resolution extending the privileges of the library of Congress to certain officers of the United States.
Mr. Washburne (Ill.) objected, unless the privileges were extended to all the world, including one-legged sol-

Mr. Ettor, from the Committee on Commerce, reported ack, with amendments, the Senate bill to encourage tele-raphic communication between the United States and the sland of Cuba, the other West India Islands and the

Paulding.

The Senate also confirmed a large number of military spointments, among them Brig. Gen. John M. Thayer of the pointments, among them Brig. Gen. John M. Thayer of the "consular agents" the words "and the said company shall be keep all its lines open to the public for the transmission of daily publications of market and commercial intelligence, desired the words are the words and the said company shall be consular agents. The second amendment was to insert after the words rwarded in the order in which they shall be received, and to said company shall not be permitted to charge or col-tect for messages transmitted through any of its submarine ables more than at the rate of \$3.50 for a message of ten The amendments were agreed to, and the bill, as

The amendments were agreed to, and the bill, as amended, was passed.

Mr. Schence, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a substitute for the bill for the relief of paymasters of the army. The substitute directs the accounting officers to put to the credit of paymasters, or additional paymasters, all sums of money paid by them to officers, soldiers or employés connected with the military service of the United States, provided such payments shall be shown to have been actually made in good faith, without fraudulent practice or intent, and where the erroneous payment was not the result of gross negligence or carelessness. sness.
The substitute was agreed to, and the bill as amended

Was passed.

KANSAS CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from further consideration of the Senate bill, authorizing the Secretary of War to settle claims of the State of Kansas for the service of the militacelled out on the requisition of Major-Gen. Curtiss, and it was referred to the Committee on the War Department. CHOLERA.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill placing \$25,000 at the service of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, for the purpose of cleaning and parifying the city in view of the danger from cholera and other epidemics, and asked to have it put upon its present.

its passage.

Mr. Washdurke (Ill.) objected, but suggested its reference to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. He would examine it, and if he found it all right he would make no objection to having it taken up and dis-

posed of.

Mr. Harding (III.) suggested an amendment, looking to making the Hall of the House healthy and comfortable. He had been nearly perishing since he came here for want of fresh air. It reminded him of the Black Hole of Cal-Mr. Ingensora replied that there was a Committee on

Ventilation of the Capitol.

The bill was read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. ANCONA, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, with a substitute for the first section. The substitute provides that the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine chains on any parameter, quartermaster, commissary of subsistence, and other disbursing officer of the United States, or of his additional content of the Court of States, or of his additional content of the Court of States, or of his additional content of the Court of States, or of his additional content of the Court of States, or of his additional content of the Court of States, or of his additional content of the Court of States, or of his additional content of the Court of States, or of his additional content of the Court of States of States or of the Court of States ministrators or executors for relief from responsibility on account of loss by capture or otherwise, while in the line of duty, of Government funds, vouchers, records and pa-pers, and for which such officer was and is held responsi-ble.

ble. On the suggestion of Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois, a provise was added that an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court, as in other cases.

The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

TAXING GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Mr. DELANO introduced a bill declaring certain obligations of the United States and the National Bank currency

Mr. DELANO introduced a bill declaring certain obligations of the United States and the National Bank entremey subject to taxation under State authority. It was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banks.

A FOG TREMPET ON SANDY HOOK.

Mr. DARLING offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into and report upon the expediency of establishing Daboll's fog trumpet at Sandy Hook, port of New-York.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, being the Northern Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Kelley addressed the House in support of the bill. At the close of his speech

Mr. Sievens offered a substitute for the bill. The substitute changes the phraseology of the first section by inserting before the words "shares per mile" in every place they occur, the words "the interest upon;" adds a proviso to the third section, "That no warrants for said lands shall be issued by the Government in advance of the construction of the soveral portions of the road as required by the charter;" strikes out the fifth section, and inserts in lieu of it the words, "the time limited in said charter for commencing the construction of said railroad and telegraph, and the several periods limited for completing the same are approximated to the same are approximated to save the same are approximated to the

Mr. Farnsworth made an argument against the bill, referring to the active exertions of the lobby agents in manipulating the Chicago Board of Trade, and procuring from it a circular requesting members from Illinois to vote for the bill. He had made a computation of the amount for which the United States would be liable under this bill, and the amount was \$69,615,000. He sent to the desk and had read an extract from a pamphet published by the Directors of the Company estimating the value of the land granted at \$173,600,600, and the entire cost of the road at \$193,000,000, leaving to the shareholders a clear profit of \$353,600,000. This, he said, was the representation when the company wanted to attract capital, and yet it comes to Congress now asking further subsidies.

the representation when the company wanted to attract capital, and yet it comes to Congress now asking further subsidies.

Mr. Stevens suggesting that if all that was true it would be an excellent security for the guarantee asked from the Government.

Mr. Fannsworth replied that the object sought for in the passage of the bill was a speculative one, in order that the present Directors might sell ont, as others had done. He did not believe the country needed a second railroad to the Pacific, and he thought it better that the \$70,000,000 asked for should be used in digging a canal across the Isthmus connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific. He had not the slightest idea that this Company would be did the railroad. It would simply sell out its charter. The last Company had seld its interest for \$160,000, and their charter after the passage of this bill would be worth millions of dollars. When he saw the exertions made by looby agents and unprincipled adventurers, he'distrusted the whole thing. For this declaration he was responsible here or elsewhere, either in a technical or untechnical sense. [Laughter.] It would be better for the Government to construct and operate the read literif than give away these enormous grants and subsidies.

Mr. RANDALL (Pan speke against the bill, challenging its thems to show any clause in the Constitution justifying the appropriation of money from the Nationa Treasury, and expressing his supprise that his colleague (Keller) would have delivered the beautiful essay which he had done to be in fiver of a measure which would take \$300,000 out of the peckets of his constitution justifying the appropriation of money from the Nationa Treasury, and expression his supprise that his colleague (Keller) would have delivered the beautiful essay which he had one to be in fiver of a measure which would take \$300,000 out of the peckets of his constituency.

Mr. DONNELLY spoke in advocacy of the bill. He saw the whole matter position to the bill.

Mr. Hosy remarked that if any such influenc

Mr. Donnellay disclaimed making any such assertion. He had simply referred to it as a suggestion that had been made in the course of the debate. He continued his speech in advocacy of the bill, and had read by the Clerk the speech made by Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Colfax on the very evening of the President's assassination, in which he said to Mr. Colfax, "Tell the miners from me that I shall promote their interests to the utmost of my ability, because their properity is the prosperity of the nation, and we shall prove in a very few years that we are, indeed, the treasury of the world."

Mr. Donge (N. Y.) addressed the House in support of the bill. He proposed to consider the matter as a business man. The grant of lands made to the Company was a good bargain, if those who had it had been able to carry out the project. But they found the moment they presented their charter to capitalists the objection was made that ten, twenty or thirty millions would have to be expended before the lands were made available. The consequence was they could not get American capitalists to in-

that ten, twenty or thirty millions would have to be expended before the lands were made available. The consequence was they could not zet American capitalists to invest in it, though they could get British capitalists to do so. Some of the best railroad men in New-Ergland, however, had met in Worcester, examined the charter, and decided to prevent, if possible, its passing into the hands of British capitalists. They had taken the charter, paying only the expenses legally and henorably incurred in preliminary surveys, printing, &c. He believed the interests of the Company demanded the completion, not only of the Contral, but of the Northern Pacific Kailroad. He differed entirely with those who supposed that the commitment of the Government would shake the credit of the Company. He had no hesitation in saying that the adgiven by the Government to the Central Pacific Railroad had done as much as any other thing to give substantial credit to the Government obligations here and in Europe: because capitalists knew that with the opening of a milroad to the Pacific the production of precious meials would be doubled. He believed that if it was known to-day that by some magic the Central and Northern roads could be completed in a couple of years, and that the Government had paid a hundred millions to the roads, the fact would strengthen, not diminish the credit of the country. He ad no interest, directly or indirectly, in either road, but he knew sone of the gentlemen who had taken the matter in hand, and he knew they expected to put their hands in their own poor is and produce the money to build the road.

Mr. Hurbarako (Coun.) spoke for five minutes in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Smith offered an amendment to the second section

Mr. SMITH offered an amendment to the second section by adding a proviso that the lands on the scath side of said railroad, the proceeds of which are also to be pledged for the payment of the interest guaranteed by the Government, shall not be sold except on terms to be agreed on

ment, shall not be some except on terms to a speciously the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Washburn (III.), made a strong speech against the bill, denouncing it as the vastest, greatest, and most gisantic scheme of public plander ever brought into the House of Representatives. He warned members on the Broadling adds of the House that they would be hold by

for such objects. He undertook to say, that if this question were submitted to the constituents of any member, it would not get a thousand votes.

Mr. Hexpenson said that nine-tenths of his constituents would vote in favor of it.

Mr. Washbers [III] would make an exception in the case of his friend from Oregon; but he thought that the people living east of the Rocky Mountains should have some voice in the matter. He gloried in the spirit which Gov. Penton of New-York had shown in putting the knife of the veto into the corrupt and rotten Legislature of that State, and for which he deserved a monument from the people. If the National Executive would stop veto-ing Freedmen's Burean bills and Civil Rights bills, and veto some schemes of legislation that were likely to pass, he would to that extent receive the gratitude of the American people.

American people.

Mr. WESTWORTH-He is going to do it, too. [Laugh-

Mr. THAYER remarked that he saw on the files of the House another House bill entitled a bill to aid in the con-struction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad to connect the Great Lakes with the Gulf of Mexico, and ould give him any information about it.

Mr. WASHSCENE (III.) declared that he could not, and

Mr. WASHEURNE (II), declared that he could not, and that it was impossible to keep track of these railroad schemes, they were so numerous. He wanted to know where all these schemes were to lead. Mr. GAFIELD suggested to the Pacific coast. Mr. WASHEURNE—To the Pacific Coast in a horn (laugh-

ter); they would lead to the bottom of an empty Treasury.

Mr. Window suggested something about the Illinois Ship Canal.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied that that was additional reason why he did not want all the money to go away in the direction of the Pacific Railroad, and mentioned the name of Gen. Grant as one of the corporators, put in for the sake

effect. Mr. Darling asked whether the gentleman himself had

not moved to insert the name of Gen. Grant, instead of McClellan.

Mr. WASHBURNE said that although he had no recollecof it, it was very likely, and was an excellent change.

If the gentleman was aggrieved about it, he hoped he would make his grievance known to his constituents. Gen. Grant had told him (Mr. Washburne) that an effort had been made to get from him an indorsement of this scheme, but that he had refused to give it.

Mr. Syrevers obtained the floor, but he said he was so find that with torible netween of growing and

rightened with terrible pictures of gorgons dire, and ydras, and other terrible beasts, drawn by the gentleman om Illinois, that he did not want to proceed to-night. from Hilmois, that he did not want to proceed to night.

Mr. Washburds said that in consideration of his friend's nerves, he would move to adjourn.

DOCUMENTS.

The Spraker presented a message from the President transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in reference to the Eastern Division of the Pacific Railroad Company.
CROWDING EMIGRANT SHIPS. CROWDING EMIGRANT SHIPS.

Mr. WASHEURNE gave notice that the Committee on Commerce had prepared a very important bill in regard to overloading passenger ships, and as it was connected with the question of cholera, he would ask the House to consider it to-morrow, after disposing of the Northern Pacific

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the Senate joint resolution making an appropriation for the expenses of collecting the revenue from castoms was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE JUDICIARY BILL. Mr. Wand presented a remonstrance of prominent mem-bers of the Bar of Chemung County, New-York, against the Federal Judiciary Bill.

CHANGE OF REGISTRY.

Mr. LAPLIN presented a potition for the transfer of the chooner Mary from a Canadian to an American bottom.

WISCONSIN MEMORIALS.

Mt. Eldburge presented memorials from the Wisconsin Legislature, on the equalization of soldiers bounties; in-reference to s ship caral through the State of Wisconsin connecting Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico; for the improvement of the harbor of Superior City, Wis.; and a joint resolution declaring it to be the duty of Senator Doolittle to resign.

The latter was referred to the Committee of Reconstancies.

The House then, at five o'clock, adjourned.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ADDITIONAL DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE Recognition of Maximilian Asked For.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS IN RETURN.

We publish below some additional diplomatic correspondence between the Government of France and the United States. This pertion of the correspondence refers, in particular, to the efforts made by France to el 'a recog-

Hon, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Hon, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Washington Cabinet recogn res the right which we have, like any sovereign nation, to make war on Mexico. On our side we desire to observe the principle of non-intervention. Does not the approximating of these two points effer the basis of a common understanding?

To make war is not only to overthrow fortifications, and kill a certain number of men, it is especially to scarre a right intringed upon, the vindication of which has rendered necessary the employment of arms. Until this end is fully attained, the means of execution incident to war remain legitimate. In Mexico we hope to obtain before long the guarantees which we have sought, and which are to complete our final arrange-ments with the Emperor Maximilian. At this moment the mission of our troops will be accomplished, and they can re-turn to France. I write in this sense to Mexico, by order of

he Emperor.

This will then be a case for the application of the principle.

This will then be a case for the application of the principle.

MR. THE MARQUES DE MONTHOLON: I have already charged you by order of the Emperor to make known to the Cabinet of Washington the view of his Majesty's Government on the affairs of Mexico, and you have conformably with my instruction, made known to Mr. Seward the dispated I had the honor to write to you, under date of left October. The Secretary of State has answered that dispated by a communication which he was pleased to address to you on the 6th December, and from which I believe it to be my duty here to reproduce the leading points.

and from which I denote the leading points.

According to Mr. Seward, the presence of a foreign force,

According to Mr. Seward, the Union, could not but be a and from which to detect the test of the leading points.

According to Mr. Seward, the presence of a foreign force, in a country neighboring to the Union, could not but tea source of uneashness and disquiet. This state of things-draws along with it on the Federal Government embarrassing outleys, and may lead to collisions. At all events, the principal cause of the dissatisfaction of the United States is not that there is in Mexico a foreign army, much less that such army is French. The Cabinet of Washington recognizes in every sovereign nation the right to make war, provided the use of this right does not meases the security and legitimate influence of the Union. But the French army has goas to Mexico to overthrow a national republican Government, and with the avowed aim of founding on its ruins a foreign monarchical Government. Mr. Seward states on this subject how much they have given themselves and repelling any idea of propagandism in favor of these institutions, he claims for the various nations of the new world the right to secure to themselves this form of government at their convenience. He would consider as inadmissible that European powers should interfere in these countries with the alea of destroying the republican form in order to substitute kingdoms and empires. "Having thus frankly defined our position," adds Mr. Seward. "I submit the question to the judgment of France, sincerely hoping that great nation will find it compatible with its true interests, as well as with its so highly exaited honor, to abandon the aggressive attitude it has taken in Mexico."

Mr. Seward recalls in closing, as a reason for his hope of arriving at a happy solution, the ancient affection of the United States for France, and the value which every American citizen constantly attached in past time, and attaches in the future to our friendashp.

I have not failed to place this communication before the Emperor. After having maturely examined the considerations set forth by Mr. Seward the Government of His Majesty re-

peror. After having maturely examined the consideration set forth by Mr. Seward, the Government of His Majesty remains convinced that the divergence of views between the two cabinets is, above all, the result of an erroneous apprecia-

mains convinced that the divergence of views between the two cabinets is, above all, the result of an errousous appreciation of our intentions.

Our expedition, need I say it; had in it nothing bostile to the institutions of the union of the New World, and assuredly still less to those of the Union. France could not forget that alle has contributed with her blood to found them, and of the number of glorious memories which the ancient invariety has bequeathed to us, there is not one of which Napeleon I showed himself more proud, and which Napeleon III. can be less inclined to repudiate. It, increaver, we could have been inclined to repudiate. It, increaver, we could have been inclined to repudiate. It, increaver, we could have been inclined to repudiate. It, increaver, we could have been inclined to repudiate. It, increaver, we could have been inclined to repudiate. It, increaver, we could have been inclined to repudiate. It, increaver, we could have been inclined to make a subject the opinion of the releast for the releast of the Feleral Government, which had, as well as correlves, reclamations to make available?

Would we have observed neourality in the great crisis which the United States have passed through? And to day would we be disposed, as we declare with the greatest frankness, to hasten, as much as it will be possible for us, the moment for the recall of our troops? Our only aim has been to follow up the satisfactions to which we had right, or recerring to occreive measures, after having exhausied all others. It is known how numerous and legitimate the colains of French subjects were. It was in presence of a series, of flagrantly versatious nessures, and of glaring denials of justice that we took up arms.

The wrongs to the United States were certainly less namerous and legitimate the colains of French subjects were. It was in presence of a series, of flagrantly versatious nessures, and of glaring benals of justice that we took up arms.

The wrongs to the United States were certainly less namerous and

nition of Maximilian: MR. BIGELOW TO MS. SHWARD.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, Jan. II, 1866.

SIR: I inclose a memorandum, received last evening from Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, in pursuance of a promise which Have already reported to yea. I called upon his Excellency this afternoon for the purpose of getting clearer ideas upon some of its points, that no time should be last by the two Governments in accurating an available casis of gegotiation.

I read over to him the memorandum ploud, and as I pre-ceeded, remarked that I presumed my Government would not dony to France the sovervien right of making war, which for course, belonged to all Governments; that France would be singularly fortunate if the end she went to Mexico for should

This win then be a case for the application of the principle of non-inservention. We will conform our conduct to it, and we are confident that the people of the United States who invoke this principle will respect it themselves, by observing toward Mexico a scrupulous neutrality. When we shall have received from the Cabinet of Washington this assurance, we will be able to make known to them, in our turn, the result of our final negotiations with the empire of Mexico.

MR. DEGUNN DE LHUNN TO THE MARQUIS DE MONTHOLON.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFARES DIPLOMATIC BRANCH.

See Plate & Page,